

LONDONS CRY:

ASCENDED TO GOD, AND
- entred into the hearts, and eares of men for Reuerge of
Bloodshedders, Burglainers, and Vagabounds.

MANIFESTED THE LAST SESSIONS,
holden at Iustice Hall in the old Baily the 9. 10. 11. 12. of
December, Anno Dom. 1619.

Likewise heerein is related, the Courts legall proceedings, against the Malefac-
tors that were executed at Tiburne and about London, and the chiefest
Offenders, there Offences and contelsions at large expressed.





TO THE HONORABLE DESCEN-

ded and Generous Knight Sir *Edward Sack-*

ville, increase of Grace, Honour,
and fauour with God
and men.



Ight Worshipfull, our most Illustrious, gracious Soueraigne Lord & King, in that his most roy all Title, of King of great Brittain, France, and Ireland, rancketh in the forefront thereof (God, and Gods grace) by it his anoynted elected King, and our Supreme head and governour, in lieu vnto God for thus anoynting him with the oyle of gladnesse, aboute all that he hath no fellowes, and exalted him so high, that all the people to him, as vnto God, shall bend, kneele, obey, and fulfill his Royall will, and obserue his Lawes, and Statutes, his Maiestie to the whole world professeth publickely, to honour, serue, and to set forth the praise of this God, who hath so honored him: he writes himselfe therefore, *A defender of the Faith, and a maintainer of his Truth.* Opposing all the Enemies of the same by sword, word, and pen, and nothing more doth his most royall heart delight in, and with any to be conuersant, then with the most Reuerend Archbishops, Bishops and others thereof to dispute, and with *Dauids* Blessed man day and night, to be exercised therein, sollacing his soule with that sweet refreshing greene pastures of Scriptures, when as others were passing there time in sports in giuing content to the flesh, yet his Maiesty to the soule,

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

witnes that most learned and godly Booke of the Lords prayer, written by his Maiestie the last Christmas. Such a most blessed Lord and King, I hope such attendants, that affect Gods honour and seruice, & preservation of there country where-in they liue.

Amongst many of those Honorable, and Worshipfull attendants on that most sacred person of his Maiestie. I humbly attend you noble Sir, to patronize like your good Maister Trueth. There hath beene many vntruths diuulgd in the world of Malefactors, that should come this Sessions, such as a Chaundler, that should lend money, and them to whom he lent it, by the high way to robbe them of it againe. Likewise a speech of an Inholder at Saint Albons which should Robbe, and kill his Guests in London highwayes all which, your Worshippe knowes right well to be most grosse vntruths. To giue the world satisfaction I haue hastily written this small Pamphlet, wherein is nothing but truth, your selfe being an eye, and eare witness being, on the Bench a Commissioner in London: I humbly craue pardon at your Worships hands, for what in this shall seeme amisse to your learned iudgement by Gods grace I hope ere long in another nature, to your vewe shall be presented to be amended vouchsafe your kind acceptance, and Patronage of this for this time, and I will rest.

At your seruice,
Henry Goodcole.



LONDONS CRY FOR REVENGE.



Lawe is the principall foundation,
(whereon the welfare of every good
man consisteth and dependeth, and
true execution, the life of the same,
without which, no peace or safety,
can bee either unto the Church or
Common-wealth: but Iniquity
would in a most high nature flourish, yea, to the utter ex-
tirpating of all the good, and vertuous were they not by
them suppressed, who are the true Contradictors, and
opposers thereof. Within the bounds and limites of
Lawe, the person, goods, lands, houses, chattels, and pos-
sessions, are confined, and under the wings of the same
sheltered, thether to fly for redresse against all the outragi-
ous and wilfull violaters of the same. Therefore by all
Christian Kings, and Princes, Statutes & penall lawes,
were conceived, and enacted, debellare superbos, & pa-
cere subiectis, to subdue, and subiect enozmious offen-
ders, and to patronize submisse and humble minded good
Christians, whose protection, and preservation of life,
state, and person: wholesome and good lawes, doe as
with a hedge inuiron, and inclose all and exclude all in-
truders into any of the least liks or limits. Christians

Londons Cry,

Kings and Princes, whom none but God alone maketh chiefe and closeth to heare rule over his people, it hath pleased him to fill them with this most glorious Title: I sayd yee are angels, all men whosoever, shall honour, feare, and obey you: and as gods heere on earth yee shall behaue your selues in your Royall authoritie from me deriued (saue and destroy) spare and punish, honour and dishonour, exalt the vertuous, and lowe them for there vertuous integrity, and rebuke shame and confusion put to the wicked. And in them there is an eternall Spirit, whereon steadfastly looking, it stricketh terror and amalement to the heart, stupidity to the senses, as not daring to behold the glorious looker of that brightnesse; reason, valour, fortitude, strength, understanding, all with Ioshua sonne Naddab standing still in the valley of Aialon, and like a Gyant refreshed at there command swiftly running.

There shining glorious faces, are like the sunne in a mans eyes, which at the first much dazeleth them: but with use and continuance, they can the better, and oftener lookt thereon.

Behold, it hath resemblance to God, whom so to see, to flesh and blood, nothing moze intollerable, yet most especially terrible to the wicked and ungodly: the contemptuous neckstox of his will, rebels to his Lawes, Spiesatores dares not behold the face, nor cannot endure to heare speake of a private Magistrate, which is in them apart, and little glimmering light of that Deity: these secondary moones are subordinate, like the Moons, and Staues, from the glorious Sunne: namely doe receive light, and heate from thence. Reuerend Judges, and Magistrates, doe shine in there kind expound the Lawe, and to speake unto the people, in truth equitie and brightness. They as from a living spring deriue there sweete issuing streames, which doe runne through out all the parts, and coastes of this Kingdome, to giue each there refreshing

for Reuenge.

ing in due time and season, namely vnto the oppressed,
to geiue remedy and redresse, and vnto the fatherlesse,
and friendlesse, to be a sure refuge, in the time of their
troubles, that great and wild mightines, may not get the
upper hand of the vertuous, to trample them vnder
their feet. The Sunne is no whit afraid, though his
radiant Beames be splendent on the stinking dunghill,
as sweet on the sweetest flower on the Garden, to
each according to nature, hee extracteth, and goodly bad,
very some or wholesome seeds, diuersly. Though the
Sunne shine, on the bad as well as the good, on that
which is loathsome, as well as cherisheous is the insperi-
on thereon, any way there vnto preiudicious no whit at
all, for euery thing inherente the heats thereof exten-
deth, it cherissheth, making it to yeeld forth the fruit, in
due time, season, and place. Because where the corne
groweth, and by the Sunne is ripened, the Cockle doth
likewise prosper, as that in the Sunne, as in the Garden:
the flower, nettle, and the thorne the sweet herbe and
the stinking weede, as the tilled lands with the bushes,
Briers, &c. Examples is, that the cause of these contrari-
eties, nothing lesse: All mankind, nature with him is
corrupted, and deperued in Adam, all things there na-
tures change, mans heart of innocencie is now made
nought, Gods blessing earth before mans transgression,
now after his digression accursed it is, with barrennesse
bringing forth impossible fruites such as Nettles,
Thornes, and Whittles and Briers, to hinder the plenti-
full groweth of any good, of which corrupt kind namely
of bad: in each nature, climate and quality, the woeful
part exceepe the best, more bad ground, then good,
more sinners then Saints, more vicious then vertuous,
there is in the whole world a deluge of Iniquity, more
prone, swifter running after all manner of wickednesse
to perpetrate them, then willing to perforce any of the
least Office, or intertaine such motion inclining vnto
God, or goodnesse.

London's Cry,

Princes in their Lawes and Courses, imitate that full One in Heauen: Justice and Mercy kiss and meet each other: Rewards they promise to the vertuous, and Threatning of Punishments to the wicked: the one, to encourage in their way, the other, to deter, and retyze in their way: experience how they are honoured and promoted, that are favoured with integrity, and instruments of punishments, as Sword and Fire, that to good are retractoris: yet will not God punish, nor adudge, nor condemne, but hee before visits the sinnes and offences of the people. The Kings Palace imitates his God in this, whom he unfainely searcheth and scruteth.

This God on Earth, with the Summe Spone, and States of Nobilitie, Clergie, and Gentrie, his Court is centred, and aditionally adorne, and are come to visit and inquire.

He iudge the cause, and discern betwixt the people, he appoints the reuerend Judges, and civill Magistrates, to discern and search into the Cause: and to the Palfactor, they call others to testify, in there Legall Proceedings, that they will not in any the least manner be tarred with iniustice, as wrong. The fact, and Prisoner, are produced, and publicly in Court read, Evidence of the matter of fact vpon Oath Sworne, and bound at a day of appearance to iustifie the truth, and nothing but the whole truth, as they would haue God to helpe them.

THE



THE MANNER OF THE Courts Proceedings.

Vpon the Oathes and deliberated inquiries of 12. re-
puted honest conscionable men, notes all Causes are
began to be consulted of: and least they should erre in
the Termining, and p[er]suading of their Merits, if ought
they doubt, they addresse themselves vnto the reuerend
Judges, and Honourable Benchers, to be by them of
their doubts resolved, in the matter informed, how to
proceed iustly, truly, and conscionable. And that these
things shall concurre and agree in their proceedings,
namely, iustly, truly, and conscionable, to inquire and
search out the truth, they solemnly every man take their
Oathes on the holy Euangelist, to the uttermost of their
power so to doe: the accusers is sent by with the Bill of
Inditment against the prisoner to them preferred, Oath
made of the manner of the Fact, wherein they cannot
erre, without wilfully they will. And behold the vigilant
eye of Justice! They haue a deeper steepe, to attend
their going in, and commings forth, that none shall heare
their private conferrings. Where they sit, none app[ro]-
cheth that place, after testimonies giuen, that by this
meanes, fauour and hatred may be layd aside: if in one
mans best, yet not in many: for there are sifters in
number of them: and if that one will disagree, they ex-
clude him, and chuse another: And that there may not
be

London's Cry,

be the least invasion, sinister dealing, for person, or private causes, or respects, the manner that attendeth them, is not to approach unto them, haileth they call him, nor to speak with them, except it be to know whether they be agreeable of their Weale, or no, and then to produce to the Justice of the Peace, and to bring them into the face of the Court, there to manifest and declare what they have done in those weighty matters committed to their trust, judgement, and conscience. Whose names I have here set downe.



The Names of the Grand Inquest for London.

Thomas Gresham.
Richard Brilow.
John Allen.
Thomas Riley.
John May.
Guthbert Haselwood.
Thomas Gommerfall.
Henry Perkins.
Clement Pargiter.
John Smith.
William Checkley.
John Collet.
Thomas Garwood.
James Ballard.
John Tilney.

for Revenge.



The Names of Middlesex Iury for the
Quest of Inquirie.

John Waterwoorth.
Francis Marsh.
William Gualter.
Thomas Bates.
Thomas Chatfield.
Nicholas Day.
Thomas Faulkener.
Richard Barnes.
Robert Browne.
John Baker.
George Smith.
Thomas Stanger.
Francis Andrewes.
John Monday.
Edward Saunders.
Nathaniel Lomden.
John Smith.
William Stanley.
Zacharie Howe.

These, by the Worshipfull Bench, are told what a
weightie matter they are about, the peace and prosper-
tite of a King, and a whole Kingdome, the honour and
glorie of God, his Church, and Gospel: they must in-
quire of the seditious disturbers, and of the hurting, slay-
ing of the persons, stealing their goods or chattels, if any

London's Cry,

Such **Confessors** be brought before them, they all jointly
must agree, acquite, or condempne.

And behold how God himselfe appzoneth of what is
done, by revealing most strangely, as consequently I
will relate, on a sudden the secret lurking **Confessor**,
and the dubious hidden Truth: nay, in the end them-
selves to say, both Jury and Judges are cleare, and iust
and upright in what they haue done, in their **Proce-**
dings.

Justice imitates God two manner of wayes in their
Proceedings: not rashly doe they begin; but first, here
is their preparation; (**Inquirie**) whether the Crime bee
so, or no; (iustly) whether there be cause or matter to pu-
nish, or spare; or the Originall whence the accusation
or scandal should rise: **Reason**, **Conscience**, and **Law**,
these are the Guides and Lights to informe their Un-
derstanding, to speake, to iudge, and decree of the Cause
and Prisoner: (fairly) each party, the accused, and accu-
ser, are face to face; where, what he can obiect, must be
upon Oath, and the Prisoner, after such testimonie de-
posed against him, is suffered to speake as much as hee
can for himselfe, and with patience they heare him, and
most temperately, modestly, mildly, and charitably, the
Judge of the Court replieth answer, according to the
nature of their Offence. Mercifully, lento pede, with
God, slow to anger, sorry for the Offences of the Peo-
ple, with temperate inuictions: **Witness** that often
Miserere, which by heart is learned; for not a Letter
of it, one among a hundred almost can truly tell: yet
this mercifull warning they ble. And when Sentence
is to proceede: from such a Dole, Gall, from such smart-
nesse, bitterness: as the Lawes rigour, Religious Ex-
hortations, good Sermons, by that Tongue bitter-
red, and unstained **Sorrow** and Compassion, by watry
eyes

for Reuenge.

Eyes exprest, and their Charitie shewed, in preparing
for distressed Soules, the Balme of Gilead: though
they wound, yet others to heale: and though they by
the Law haue terrified them, by the Sentence of
Death, on these mortall Bodies, they comfort them
again by that sweet heavenly Troope of the Gospell
sent from the God above.



The Names of the Iury of London *for Life and Death.*

Patricke Powell.
Iohn Lambe.
Thomas Euerit.
Iohn Higgins.
Ralph Clarke.
Iohn Latheman.
Thomas Yorke.
Samuel Bridges.
Thomas Withers.
William Smith.
William Hunter.
Iohn Mallard.

Londons Cry,



The Names of the Iury of Middlesex,
for Life and Death.

Robert Estrey.
Thomas Barret.
Henry Burnett.
William Howard.
Robert Ewer.
Richard Halscy.
Iohn Heerd.
Henry Bird.
William Lifeild.
George Winche.
William Page.
Allen Parsonx.

The tenour of these Iury mens Oathes, upon the holy Sacrament they doe protest, true, and truly to try, and true deliuerance make betwixne our Soueraigne Lord the King, and the Prisoners at the Barre, So helpe them God, and the Contents of that Booke. And the Fore-mans Oath they soynthly accept. And after such Oath swoyne, the Indictment is read to them, the Witnesses produced, the Prisoner is brought forth to the Barre, in their publike view, that they may see and behold him, and as God directh, so they conclude. The Honourable and learned Benchers, whose Names are subscribed, if ought they doubt of, they are most willing

for Reuenge.

to resolu doubts, and to infoyme, that they may not ere,
and often times it sallath out that the Jury of life and
death, acquites them whom the Grand Inquest found
before guilty.



THE NAMES OF THE HONORABLE and Worshipfull Beochoers, and Iustices in this Selsions for the City of London, and Counsay of Middlesex,

THe Right Honourable Sir William Cokayne
Lord Mayor of the Honourable Cittie of London,
with diuers of the Aldermen his Bretheren.

The Honourable Six Henry Mountague, Lord
Chiefe Iustice.

Iustices

Londons. Cry,

Iustices for London.

Sir Edward Sackville.
Maister Robert Heath Esquier, Recorder.
Sir Thomas Bennet
Sir Thomas Lowe.
Sir Thomas Middleton.
Sir Iohn Iolles.
Sir Iohn Lemon,
Sir George Boules.
Sir Iohn Bennet.
Maister Thomas Iones Esquier, common
Seruient of the Cittie.
Maister Robert Deane,
Maister Ieames Cambell:
Sheriffes of the Cittie of London.

Iustices for the Countie of Middlesex.

Sir Thomas Fowler.
Sir Baptist Hickes.
Sir Allen Apsey, Lieutenant of the Tower of
London.
Sir Francis Derey.
Sir Henry Spiller, with diuers Iustices of the
same Countie, learned, and iudicious.

for Revenge.



A true Relation of the Arraigning, Indicting, and
convicting of *Andrew Ward*, alias *Alier*, and
John Perry: who were both hanged
at Tiburne on Monday, the
13. of December,
1619.

IT is verified in these persons, of whom I am now to
relate somewhat, that which the Prophet David saith,
That euill shall hunt the wicked person, to overthrow
him. Which in such persons, and betwixt to these, neuer
leaving off to doe wickedly, as to doe the mischief, till
they were payd with that they had deserued, which was
Shame and confusion. Shamelesse were all their factes
and Proceedings, without any humanitie, or feare of
God, or Man, or respect to Manhood: as their vils
manifested the same, towards those who fell into their
hands, or stood at their mercy.

These two committed a Robbery vpon *Honourable*
Heath, vpon the person of an Attorney, coming West-
ward vnto London, to the Terme: they tooke away
all he had, stript him of all his apparrell, and put on him
some of their vile Clothes, and tooke his Shirt off his
back, and scoffingly said, That that Shirt was too fine
for him, he should haue another to keepe him warme:
and after this done, they bound him, and left him, and
so fled.

Having so well sped, they were fitted on for more
such Booties, to meet withall, and to get such Prizes,
thence they coasted towards *Royken*: and within a
C weeks

Londons Cry,

Weeks after they robbed one a little on this side itop-
 ston, where they bound, and took all that he had: the
 rich and Learned These robbed, as they say, the
 poor These: but somewhat they had, for which they
 payd deare. A riding Cloake one of them had taken
 from the Gentlemans Pan: the which hee slipped up-
 on one of their Hatches, riding towards Dury Lane:
 but their Journey was layed; They must leave their
 Earning, and keepe on straight their way: which the
 Sericants will bring them to; their Anne, and Blace
 most fit for such, even Tburns.



A Relation why *Thomas Horsey* was hanged
 at Smithfield Barres on Tuesday,
 the 14. of December,
 1619.

This Thomas Horsey had married one Elizabeth
 Couer, dwelling in Turne-mill Street, in an Alley
 called Persons Alley. She was a Woman of a most
 lewd life, and they both unlawfully accompanied toge-
 ther: But so it fortuneth, that such lous which was be-
 twene them, could not long continue, nor haue a happy
 Issue; but Mischiefs did attend them both likewise, as
 did the other two, for, nerly treated of.

These two lustie, lustfull Lovers, fell at variance be-
 twixen themselves, and suddenly hee slew her with a
 Pen-knife. After the Fact committed, he fled, and got
 passage out of England, with Sir Walter Rauligh,
 late deceased, into (Guiana) where, and in some other
 places,

for Revenge.

placed, before he returned, he was absent for the terms of three years, after this further was by him committed. In this Process of time, hee thought none would have knowne, or sought after him, to make him answer for the same, but that it had beene forgotten. At his returne into England, he boldly repayed to re-visit his old acquaintance, with some others of his deceased friends fashion, and by this meanes he was taken, and apprehended.

At his Arraignement he confidently and boldly denyed the Fact, and said another, who was in his company did it, but not himselfe: But at his death, he freely confessed it, and said, hee wrent not to say her, but to give her thanks, for remembrance of her abusing of him: and his conclusion concerning her, was, That he thought in his conscience, though her destruction, that many hundredes lives were saved thereby.



A true declaration of the manifold Facts
done by *Richard Farper*, who was
executed on Monday last
at Tiburne.

A S Almighty God overtake others in their mischiefs, so hee suddenly surprised him, as to the hearing of many thousands, hee out of his stuns mouth confessed, and spake as followeth.

The Fact for which hee died, was for Robbing the house of Sir Richard Sutton, and Sir Iohn Osley,
which

Londons Cry,

which house he kept once before this time, and confessed that the Cuffions which stood in the Windows of Sir Richard Suttons house hee had, and burnt them, and for the second time he it did the house, he got into a Garden, and climed by to a Window wherein he entred, and took such things, as he pleased, and so came downe the staires of the same and got forth. But marke how strangely God counsels him, by a Dagger which he tooke of Sir John Officer, he gave it to Sir Johns Brother, of whom he requiied holm, he came by that Dagger, who says that Harper was the man that gave it him, and so there doubts were resolved, that none but he could do that house: & his Assignement, he boldly denyed that first, and all others of that nature: but God who bringeth all things to light, remembred at the last that he was, a secret malicious Theefe, and Burglar, as I will hereafter shew. You know by the Jury found guilty, and aduoged by the Court to death and both Justly, as himselfe confessed the day before his Execution, and at the time of his Execution. The Executioner before he cutt off his head, he said in his own private, and got up by the wall, and cutt off the Banckes too: but God punished him, and would not let him so escape: or flye vengeance, so the keeper soon overtook him.

At the place of Execution. he much bewailed his lost life, and declared that he had bene brought by to the Latine Tongue and Spuffe, but such was his most wilked continued course of life, and said that hee was no sooner entertained into a Service, but company and women withdrew him from thence, and counselled him often to shifte. It was demanded of him to cleare his Conscience, and to tell unfeignedly unto the whole world whether that woman with whom he accompanied were his wife, or not? and he thus replied answers to them,

God

for Reuenge.

God forgiue me for it, thou knowest that sh: is not. Hee lastly confessed, that hee had bin to robbe the Court many times, and that he had stolne twice the Kings State-lies cushions from his Chaire of State, and that Suit which was of an Orange-tawny-colour broad-cloth, he stole out of the Spicery, with a Featherbed.

For these his most notable and vile offences, he wept most bitterly, and prayed heartily vnto **G D** for pardon and remission : vnto whose unpardonable merites, I must leaue him.

At this Sessions was arraigned and executed at Tyburne Thomas Porter a Bawler by Trade, who in playing at the Cards with one Christopher Body, a Player, fell out with him, who so provoked him, that hee took a Spade, that lay on the Boards, and thrust it into his side, of which mortall wound he dyed.

At this Sessions were convicted and executed bypon the Statute of Vagancie, Samuell Prar, and Iohn Smith, both which the Statute adiudged to be Fellons, without any benefite of Clergie, hauing bene before whipt, and burnt in the Shoulder, with a Roman R. and returning backe with their Passes, they were both adiudged to dye : and the one was hanged at White Chappell, and the other at Graues Anne Lane ende.

Conclusion.

Thus Life is destroyed by Life, and Earth turnes
Earth to Earth. The Life of the Law, which is
ink, takes away the Life of the lewd, and vniust. Iud-
ges, Pen made of Earth, turnes these miserable wret-
ches vnto the Grane, Dust, and Earth. But Christia-
nitie requires of mee to lodge this hope in my breast,
That he who came downe from Heauen to Earth, to
bryng vs vnto euerlasting Life, though Death and
Grane haue now swallowed them by, and gotten the
victorie of them; yet by vertue of his most powerfull
Conquest, and glorious Resurrection, they shall rise out
of the dust of their Granes; for their Corruption, then
to put on Incorruption, for their Mortall and transi-
torie Life, an Immortall and euerlasting
Life: Which Lord Iesus graunt
vnto vs all, in thy appoin-
ted time.

FINIS.

